

# **Subsidence and Soils**

## **Chapter 8**

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# Learning Objectives

- Know what a soil is and the processes that form and maintain soils
  - Understand the causes and effects of subsidence and volume changes in the soil
  - Know the geographic regions at risk for subsidence and volume changes in the soil
  - Understand the hazards associated with karst regions
  - Recognize linkages between subsidence, soil expansion and contraction, and other hazards, as well as natural service function of karst
  - Understand how humans interact with subsidence and soil hazards
  - Know what can be done to minimize the hazard from subsidence and volume changes in the soil
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# Soil and Hazards

- Soil is often defined in different ways
    - To soil scientists – soil is solid earth material that is altered by physical, chemical and organic processes
    - To engineers – soil is any solid earth material that can be moved without blasting
  - Both definitions are important in earth science
    - Studying soil helps in the evaluation of many natural hazards including: floods, landslides, and earthquakes
    - Examining soils can also help to delineate natural floodplains, by differentiating between floodplain soils and upland soils
  - Evaluating the ages of soil in landslides can help in determining the frequency of the landslides and thus assist in minimizing future impacts
  - Studying soils has also be a tool in establishing the chronology of the earth material deformed by faulting, which helps in better calculations of recurrence intervals of earthquakes
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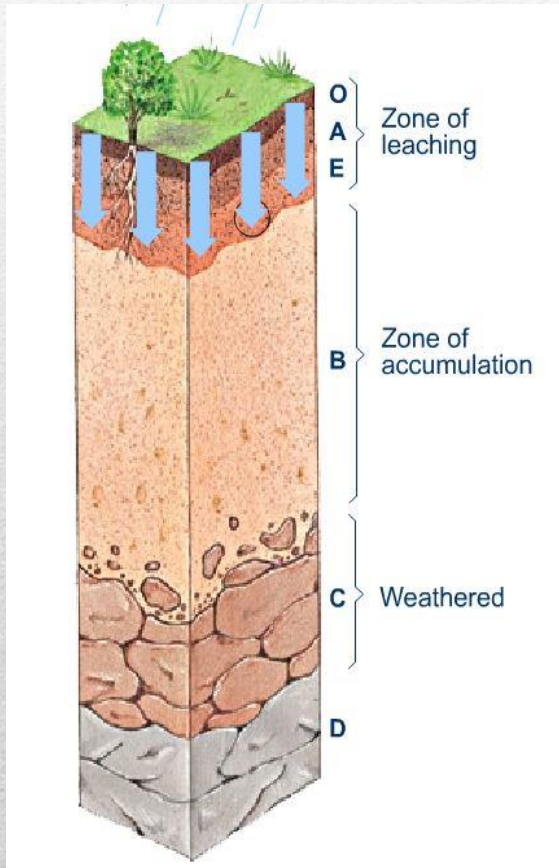
# Soil and Hazards

- **The development of a soil from inorganic and organic material is a complex process**
  - **Weathering:** the physical and chemical breakdown of rocks, is the first step in the development of soil
  - Weathered rock is further modified by the activity of soil organisms into soil which is called either *residual or transported*, depending on where and when it has been modified-
    - If the soil essentially **stays in place and is modified** to form a *residual soil*
    - If the soil is **picked by wind or water** and then is modified it is a *transported soil*
  - *Soil is considered an open system that interacts with other components of the geological cycle*
  - Characteristics of a particular soil are a function of *climate, topography, parent material* (rock with the soil is formed), *time* (age of the soil), and **organic processes** (activity of soil organisms)
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# Soil Horizons

- **Soil Horizons** are the vertical and horizontal movements of the materials in a soil system
  - These movements create layers or zones in the soil called the soil profile



- **O. Horizon** is composed mostly of organic materials, including decomposed or decomposing leaves. Color of the horizon is often dark brown or black
- **A. Horizon** is composed of both mineral and organic materials. The color is often light black to brown. **Leaching**, defined as the process of dissolving, washing, or draining earth materials by percolation of groundwater or other liquids, occurs in the A horizon and moves clay and other material such as iron and calcium to the B horizon
- **E. Horizon** is composed of light-colored materials resulting from leaching of clay, calcium, magnesium, and iron to lower horizons. **The A and E horizons together comprise the zone of leaching**
- **B. Horizon** is enriched in clay, iron oxides, silica, carbonate or other material leached from overlying horizons. **This horizon is known as the zone of accumulation**
- **C. Horizon** is composed of partially altered (weathered) parent material; rock as shown here but the material could also be stained red with iron oxides
- **R. Unweathered (unaltered) parent material**



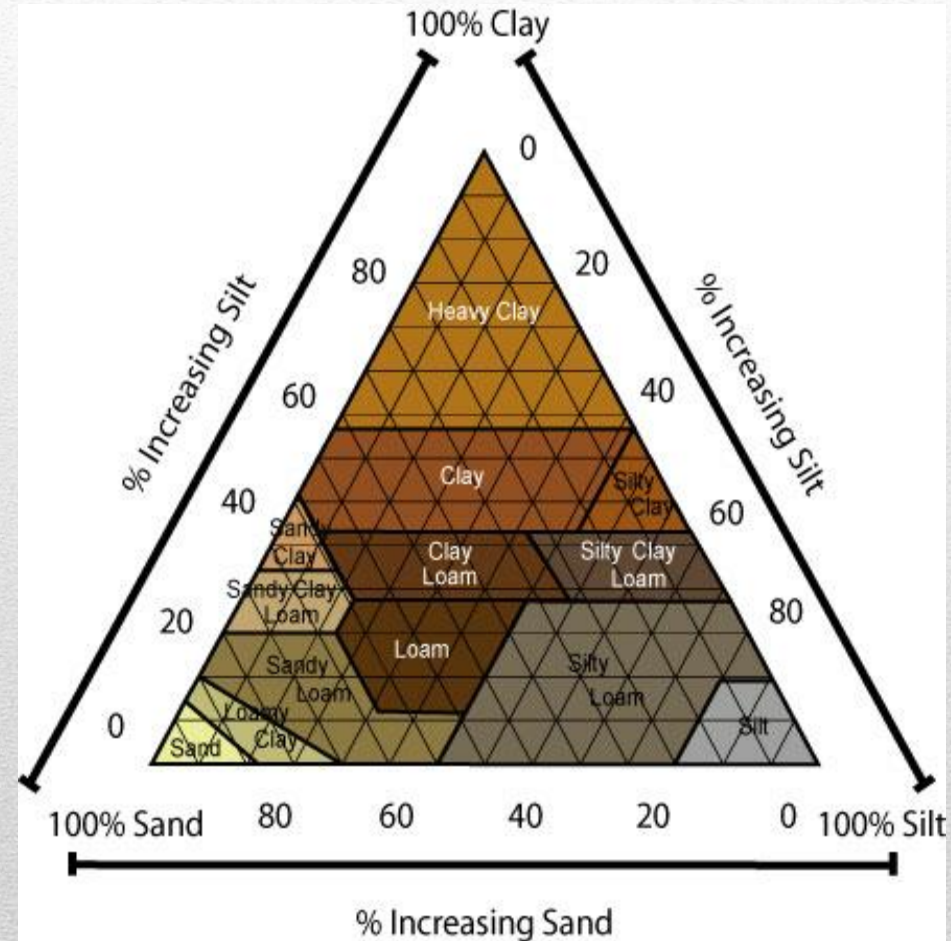
# Soil Color and Texture

- **Color** is one of the first things we notice about soil
    - **O and A horizons** tend to be dark because of their abundant organic material
    - The **E horizon**, if present may be almost white owing to the leaching of iron and aluminum oxides
    - The **B horizon** shows the most dramatic differences in color, varying from yellow-brown to light red-brown to dark red, depending upon the presence of clay minerals and iron oxides
  - **Soil Color** may be an important indicator of how well drained a soil is
    - **Well-drained soils** are well aerated and iron oxidizes to a red color
    - **Poorly drained soils** are wet, and iron is reduced rather than oxidized, leaving a yellow color
  - This distinction is important because poorly drained soils are associated with environmental problems such as lower slope stability and inability to be utilized as a disposal medium for household sewage (septic tank or leach field)
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# Soil Color and Texture

- **Soil Texture**

- The texture of a soil depends upon the relative portions of sand, silt, and clay size particles
- Clay particles are less than .0004 mm in diameter
- Silt particles range from .0004 to .074mm in diameter
- Sand particles range from .074mm to 2.0 mm in diameter
- Those particles larger than 2.0 mm in diameter are called gravel, cobbles, or boulders. Depending on their size

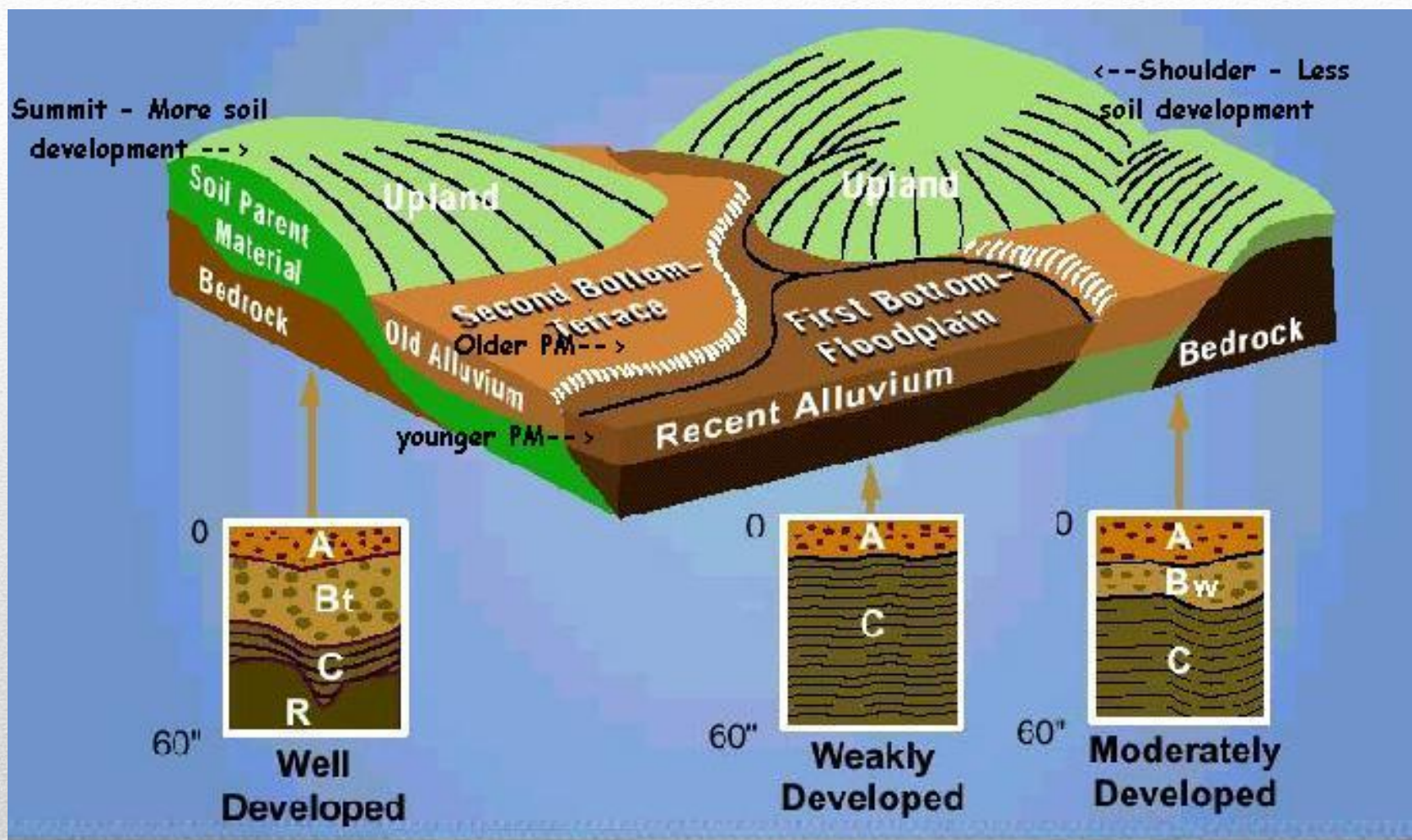




# Relative Soil Profile Development

- Geologists do not usually need to make a detailed soil description and analysis of soil data
  - It is, however, **important to recognize the differences among soil relative profile development**. These are:
    - ***A weakly developed soil profile*** is generally characterized by an *A horizon* directly over a *C horizon*, which may be oxidized, with no *B horizon* or it is weakly developed. These soils are usually only a few hundred years old but could be several thousand years old
    - ***A moderately developed soil profile*** may consist of an *A horizon* overlying an argillic *B<sub>t</sub> horizon* that overlies a *C horizon*. A carbonate *B<sub>k</sub> horizon* may also be present but is not necessary for a soil to be considered moderately developed soils. These soils often date from at least the Pleistocene era (10,000 years ago)
    - ***A well-developed soil profile*** is characterized by redder colors in the *B<sub>t</sub> horizon*, more translocation of clay to the *B<sub>k</sub> horizon*, and stronger structure. Well-developed soils vary widely in age, with typical ranges between 40,000 and several hundred thousand year and older
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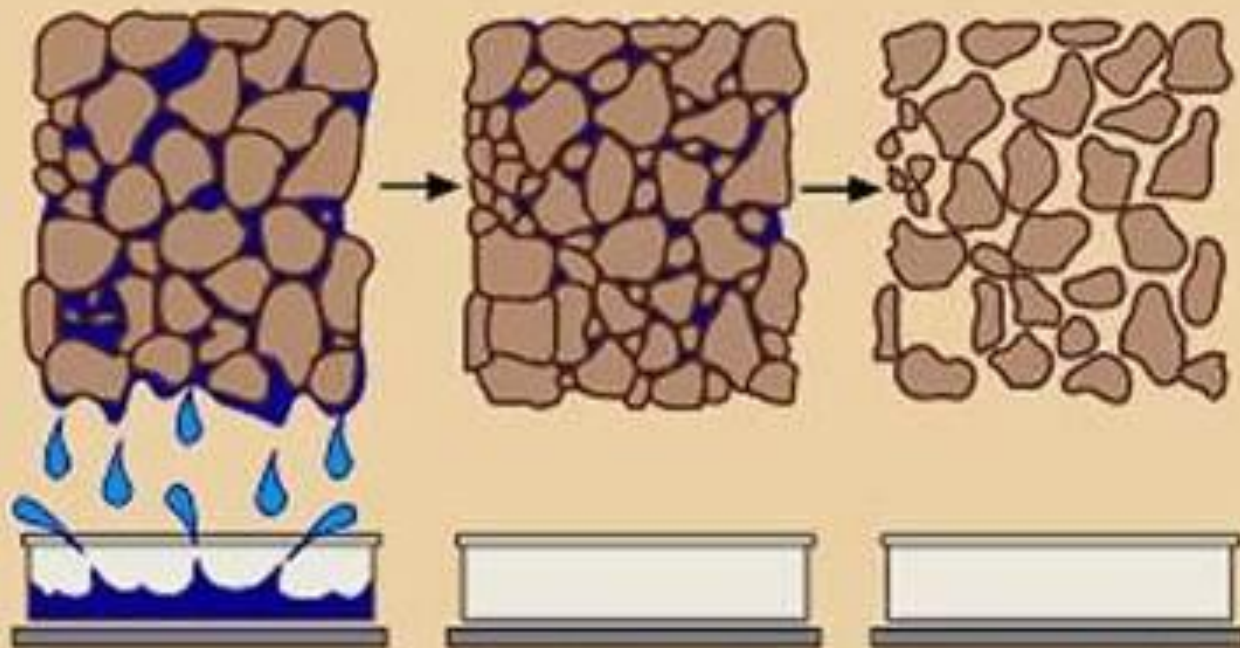
Topography, climate, time, organisms, and parent materials influence soil development.



# Water in Soils

- When you analyze a block of soil, you will find it is composed of bits of solid mineral and organic matter with **pore spaces** between them. The spaces are filled with either **air or liquids (mostly water)**.
  - If all this spaces are filled with water it is said to be in a **saturated condition, if not it is unsaturated**
    - Swampy areas are *saturated* all year round, where in arid areas (like Utah) the soil is only *saturated occasionally*.
    - The amount of water is called the *water content* or its *moisture content*. This is important in determining its engineering properties such as the *strength of a soil* and its potential to *shrink and swell*
    - *Water in soils may flow laterally or vertically* through soil pores, which are the *void spaces between grains, or in fractures* produced as a result of soil structure.
      - The flow is termed *saturated flow* if all the pores are filled with water and *unsaturated flow* when, as is more common, only part of the pores are filled
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### **Saturation**

All pores are full of water. Gravitational water is lost

### **Field Capacity**

Available water for plant growth

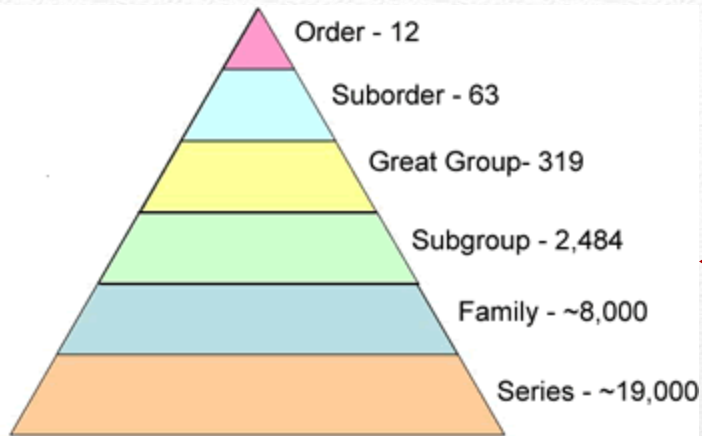
### **Wilting Point**

No more water is available to plants

# Soil Classification

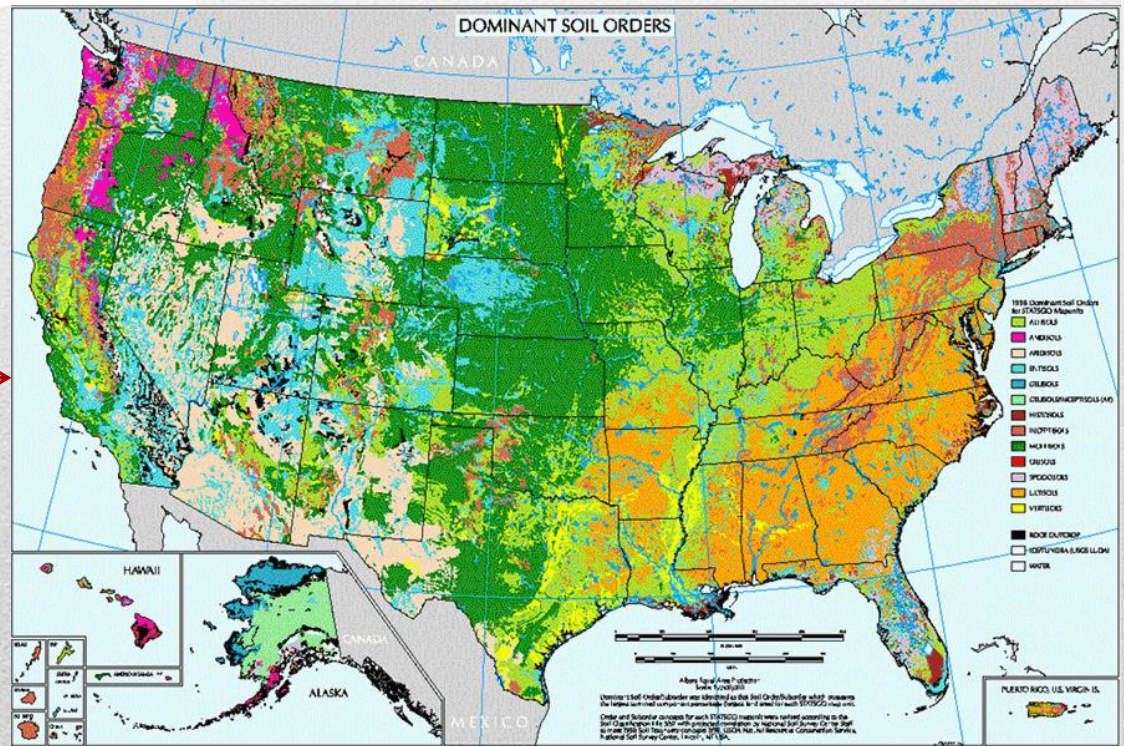
- There are two types of soil classifications, those developed by soil scientist and those developed by engineers
    - Scientific classification is called as Soil Taxonomy. This is based on the physical and chemical profile properties. This is set in an sixfold hierarchy:
      - Orders
      - Suborders
      - Great Groups
      - Subgroups
      - Families
      - Series
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## Soil Hierarchy

Soil  
Orders  
around the  
Country













# Soil Classification

- Engineers' classification is called the Unified Soil Classification System. This classification is based on the makeup of soils and their connection to the hazards they may cause. This classification is:
    - ***Coarse-Grained-Soils*** -- Mixtures of coarse particles (gravel and sand)
    - ***Fine-Grained-Soils*** – Mixtures of fine particles (silt and clay)
    - ***Organic Soils*** -- Organic Material (organic material)
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### COARSE-GRAINED SOILS

(more than 50% of material is larger than No. 200 sieve size.)

<b>GRAVELS</b> More than 50% of coarse fraction larger than No. 4 sieve size	Clean Gravels (Less than 5% fines)	
		GW Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
		GP Poorly-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
	Gravels with fines (More than 12% fines)	
		GM Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures
		GC Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures
<b>SANDS</b> 50% or more of coarse fraction smaller than No. 4 sieve size	Clean Sands (Less than 5% fines)	
		SW Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines
		SP Poorly graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines
	Sands with fines (More than 12% fines)	
		SM Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures
		SC Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures

### FINE-GRAINED SOILS

(50% or more of material is smaller than No. 200 sieve size.)

<b>SILTS AND CLAYS</b> Liquid limit less than 50%		ML Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity
		CL Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays
		OL Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity
<b>SILTS AND CLAYS</b> Liquid limit 50% or greater		MH Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts
		CH Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays
		OH Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts
<b>HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS</b>		PT Peat and other highly organic soils

# Subsidence and Soil Volume Change

- Subsidence is a type of ground failure characterized by earth materials
    - It often produces circular surface pits, but it may produce linear or irregular patterns of failure
  - Subsidence is commonly associated with the dissolution of soluble rocks, such as limestone, beneath the surface
  - The *resultant landscape has closed depressions* and is known as karst topography
  - Other major causes of subsidence include the thawing of frozen ground and compaction of recently deposited sediment
  - To a lesser degree, *earthquakes and underground drainage of magma* are also responsible for causing subsidence
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# Karst

- *Karst* is the name of a common landscape rock found in the United States, although not many people know its name.
    - Areas of Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, and Missouri are built on karst land
  - In this type of topography subsidence results from the dissolution of rocks beneath the land surface.
  - *Dissolution* occurs as percolating surface water or groundwater moves through rock that is easily dissolved.
    - There are *four common sedimentary rocks and one metamorphic rock* which are easily dissolved.
      - Rock salt, rock gypsum, limestone, dolostone and marble are easily dissolved
  - *Sink holes* can be a result of this dissolution
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# U.S. Karst Map

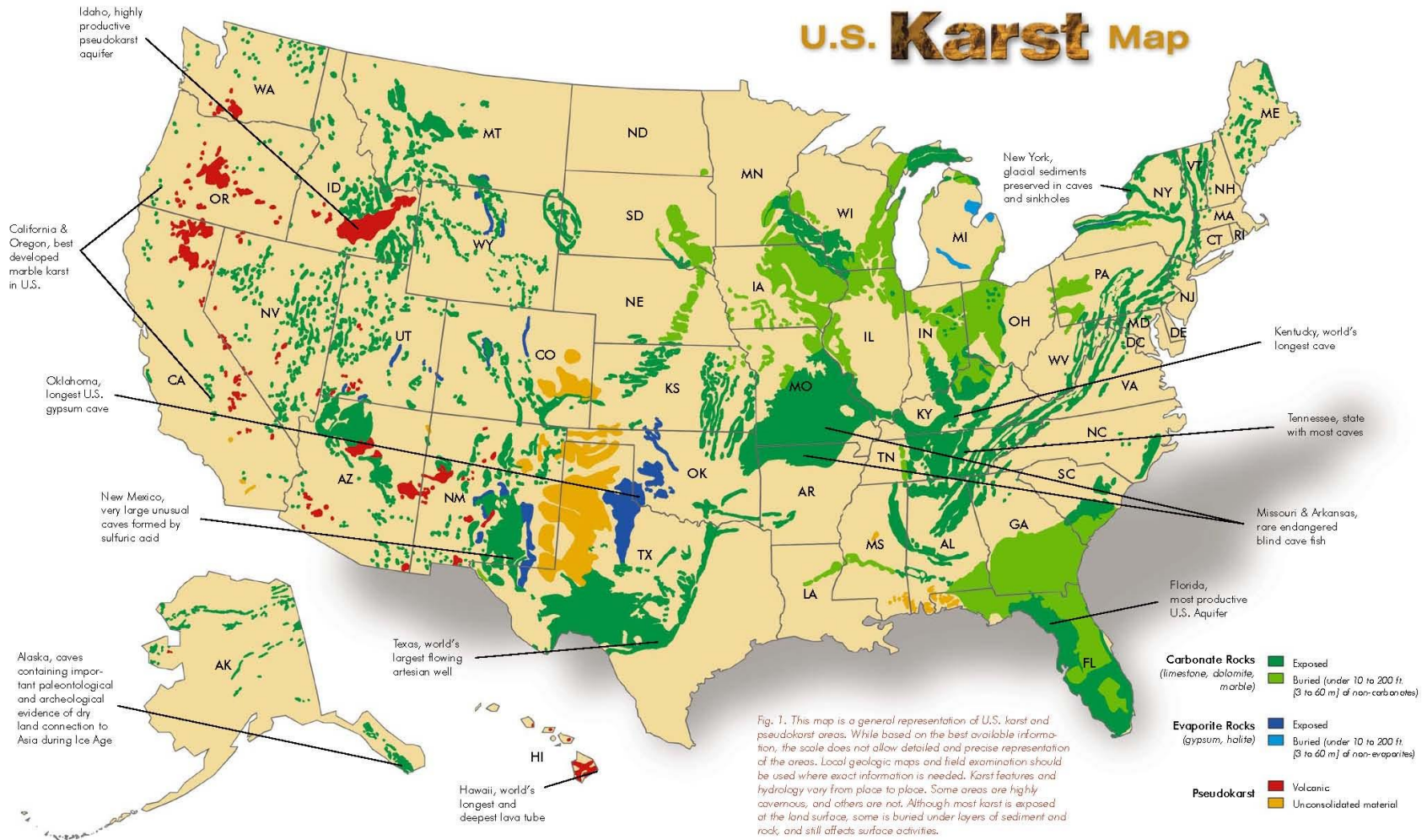


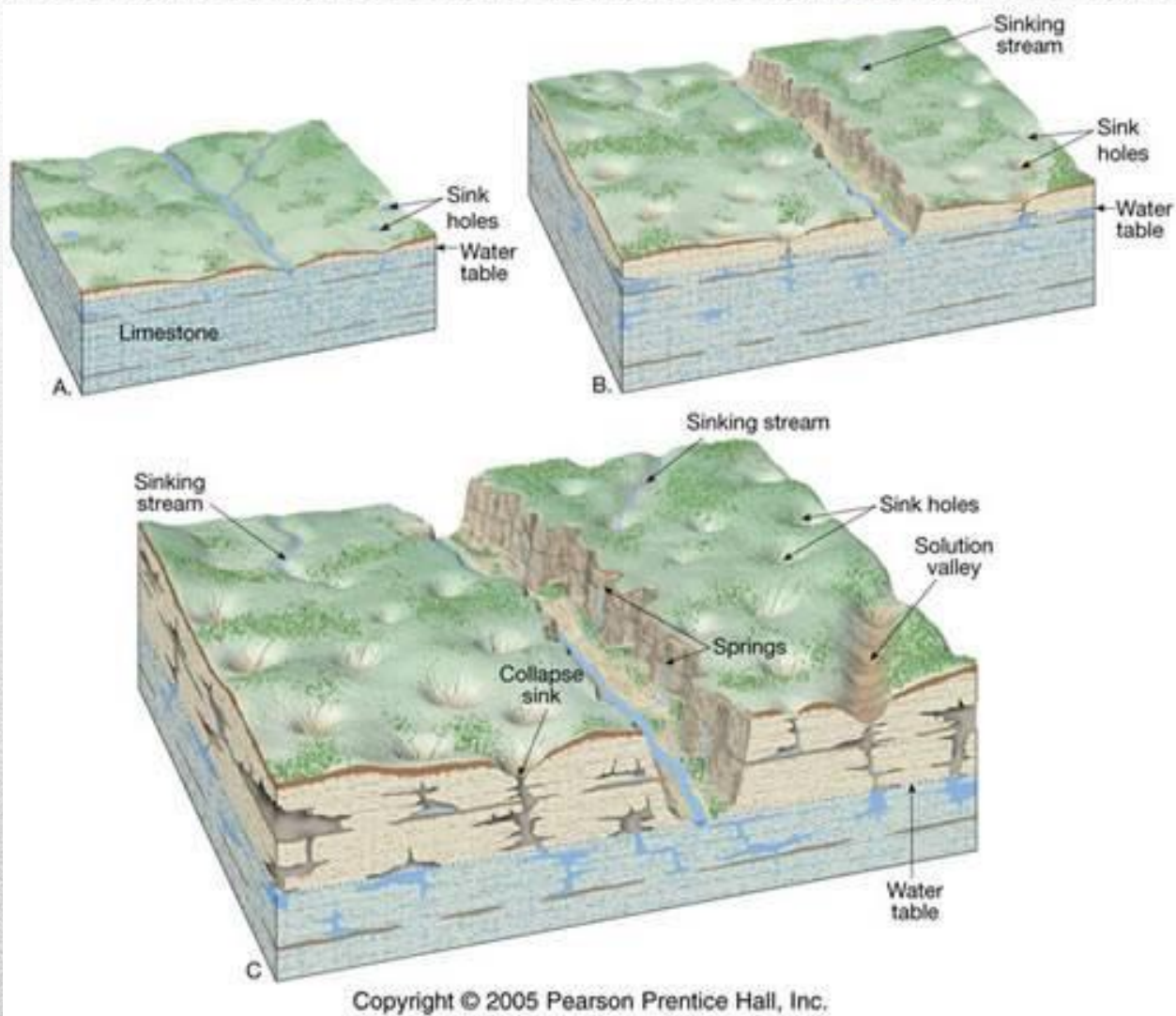
Fig. 1. This map is a general representation of U.S. karst and pseudokarst areas. While based on the best available information, the scale does not allow detailed and precise representation of the areas. Local geologic maps and field examination should be used where exact information is needed. Karst features and hydrology vary from place to place. Some areas are highly cavernous, and others are not. Although most karst is exposed at the land surface, some is buried under layers of sediment and rock, and still affects surface activities.



# Karst

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# Karst Topography





# Karst

- Sinkholes may exist individually or develop in large numbers to form a pockmarked surface known as a *karst plain*
  - Karst areas have other features developed by the chemical weathering of bedrock.
  - In humid temperate climates, karst landscapes are characterized by beautiful rolling hills alternating with areas of subsidence and undisturbed land
  - There are areas of large natural caves referred to as *caverns*
  - Cave openings can be the site of disappearing streams where surface water goes underground, or where ground water comes out at the surface to form springs
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# Sinkholes

- In karst areas, sinkholes vary in size from on to several hundred meters in diameter and can open up extremely rapidly
  - There are two types of sinkholes
    - 1. Solutional sinkholes* -- formed by dissolution on the top of a buried bedrock surface and are the most common type of sinkhole
    - 2. Collapse sinkholes* – develop by the collapse of surface or near-surface material into an underground cavern
  - Same sinkholes have openings into subterranean passages that allow water to escape during a rainstorm
  - Most however are filled with rubble that blocks any underground passages.
  - Blocked sinkholes usually fill up with water forming small lakes
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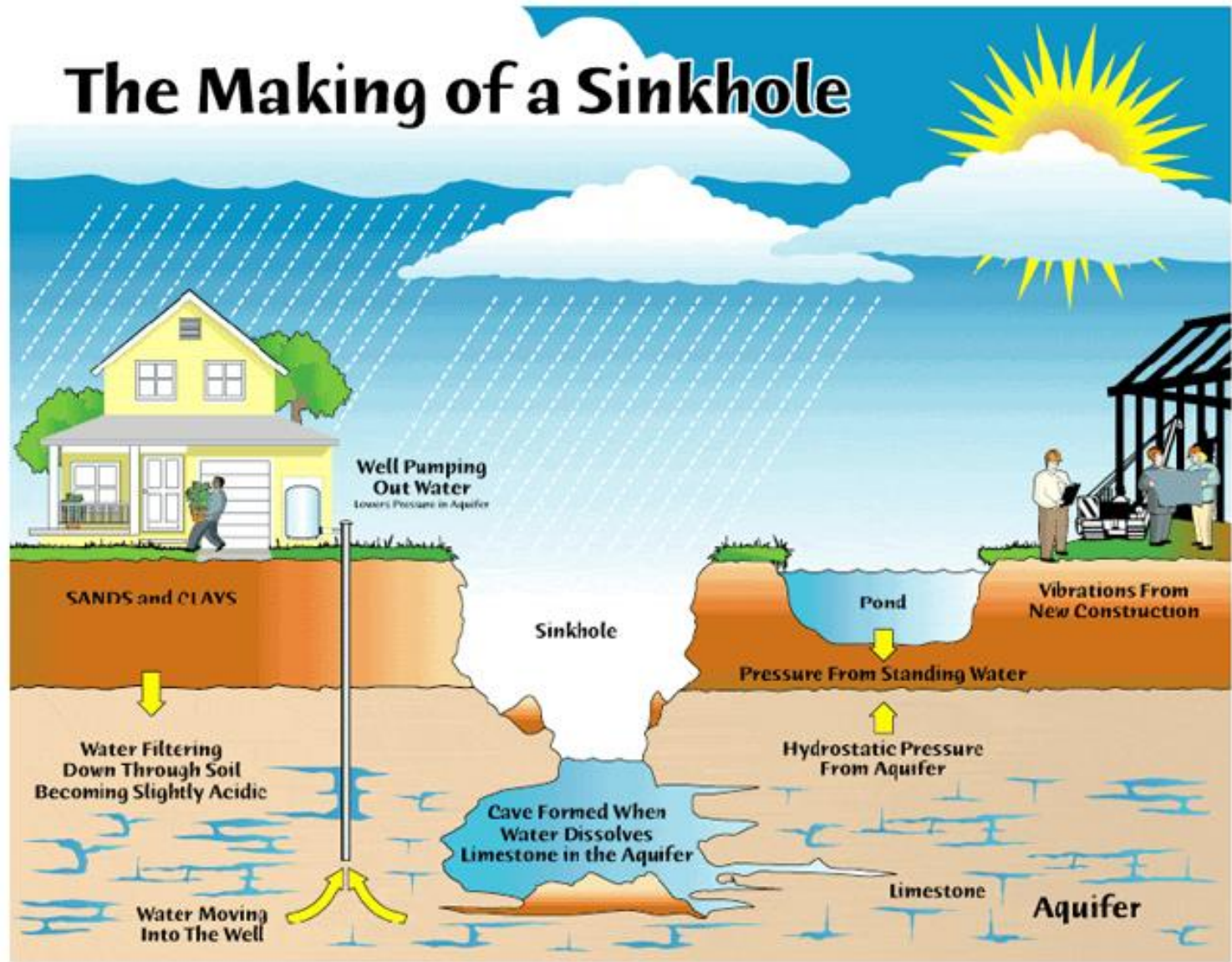


# Sinkholes

- **Formation of sinkholes**
    - Initial dissolution of soluble bedrock takes place along *vertical and horizontal fractures, and some fractures become small caves*
    - Over geologic time, *dissolution continues to enlarge fractures and some caves become caverns with roofs partly supported by groundwater*
    - Subsequent *lowering of the ground water table removes the cavern roof support, and it falls into the cave to form a collapsed sinkhole. Collapse may occur only a few years after the groundwater table has lowered.*
    - *The heavily fractured area of bedrock is dissolved to create a Solutional sinkhole*
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# The Making of a Sinkhole





# Cave Systems, Tower Karst, Thermokarst

- *Cave Systems* – As solutional pits enlarge and water moves downward through limestone, a series of caves or larger caverns may be produced – cave systems
    - *Mammoth Cave, Kentucky and Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico*
  - *Tower Karst* – Large, steep limestone “towers” rising above the surrounding landscape are known as *tower karsts*. Most common in humid tropical regions, karst towers are residual landforms of a highly eroded karst
  - *Thermokarst* – In polar regions or at high altitude, much of the soil and sediment is frozen year round, this is called **permafrost**. In these regions, if this permafrost begins to melt, the land under the sediment and soil can begin to subside. This is called a *Thermokarst*. Some of the warming of the world climate has melted large areas of the Arctic permafrost have melted and formed large areas of thermokarst.
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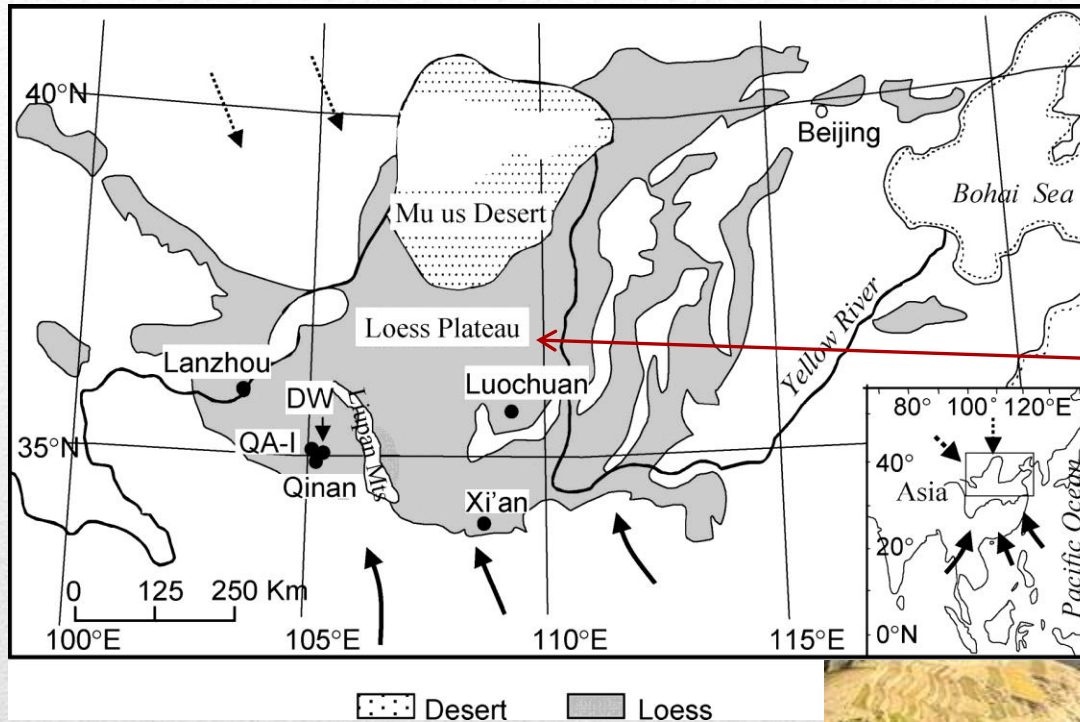




# Soil Volume Change

- ***Sediment and soil compaction***
    - Rapidly deposited fine sediment, soil and sediment cemented with soluble minerals, and organic-rich soil are all susceptible to subsidence.
    - ***Fine sediment*** – with time, the amount of water between the particles is reduced and the sediment compacts. This is often found in river deltas. The *subsidence of this sediment can amplified* if the sedimentation is slowed
    - ***Collapsible Soils*** – windblown dust deposits, referred to as loess, and stream deposits in arid regions are loosely bound with clay particles and water-soluble minerals. When these dry out rapidly, they stay dry, but if water ponds form on these soils the water will percolate down weakening the soil and collapse. This is called *collapsible soil*.
    - ***Organic Soils*** – Some wetland soils formed in marshes, bog, and swamps contain large amounts of organic matter. These organic soils act as sponges and soak up water. When they dry out, they have a tendency to collapse
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Loess Plateau

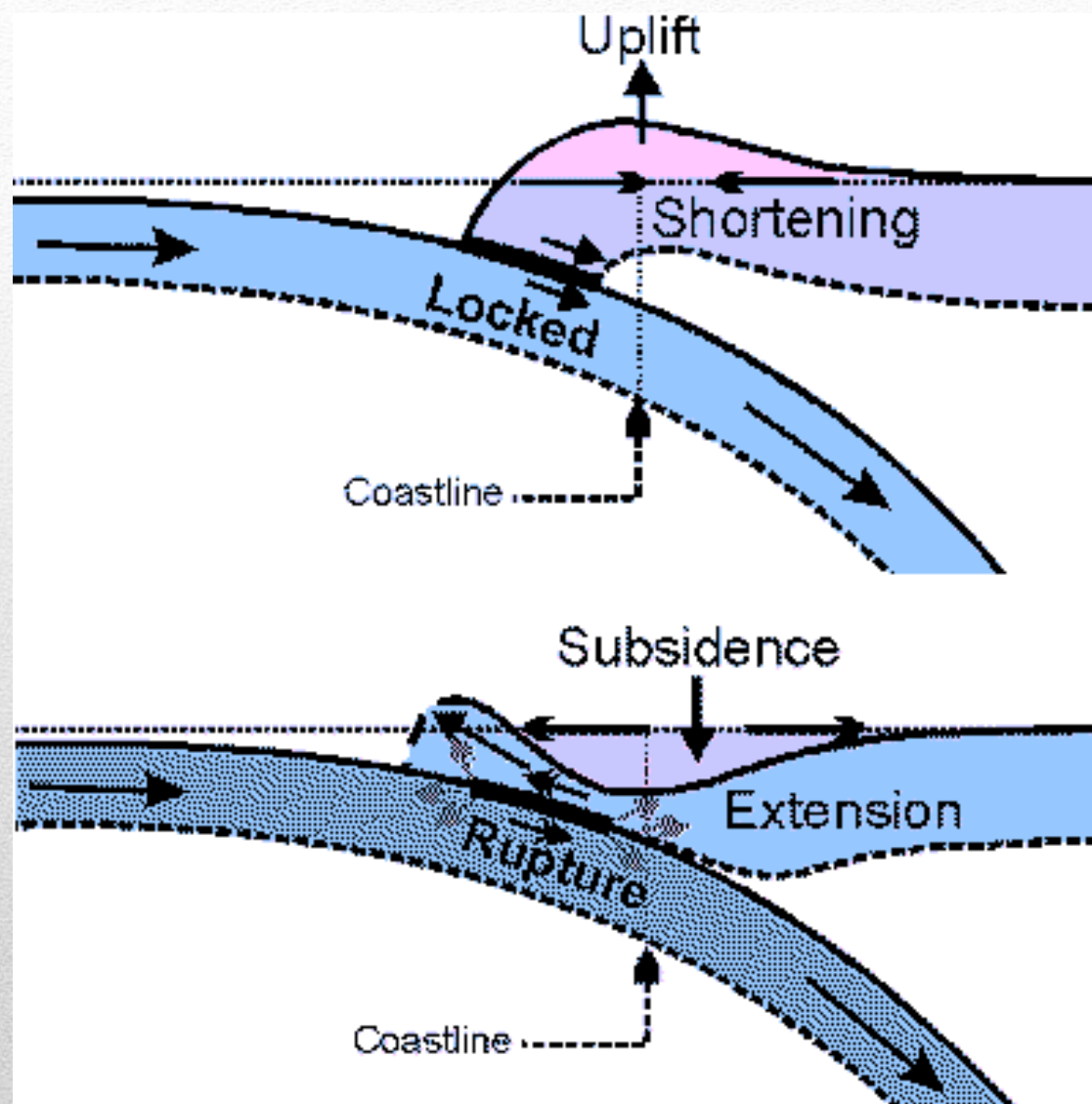
Loess →





# Earthquakes and Underground Drainage of Magma

- *Earthquakes*: although we have looked at earthquakes and how they are associated with uplift, they can also cause subsidence. These subsidence episodes have happened all over the world.
    - During a subduction earthquake like those with the North American plate, a strain builds up along the zone. During this strain, the ground on the plate actually “wrinkles” (or there is subsidence along the zone). When an earthquake happens the strain is released and the wrinkle snaps back up, leaving an area below that can subside.
  - *Underground Drainage of Magma*- Subsidence can happen after an volcanic explosion.
    - As the volcano erupts, the magma chamber is emptied. When the explosion is over, the empty magma chamber can collapse causing a subsidence of land
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# Expansive Soils and Frost Susceptible Soils

- *Expansive Soils* – changes in moisture conditions can produce substantial movement in some clay-rich soils.
    - These soils shrink significantly during dry periods and expand or swell during wet periods.
    - Clay, shale, and clay-rich soil contain *smectite*, a chemical that can cause the soil to expand or shrink
    - The expansion and shrinking of the soil can cause structural damage to buildings built on the soil by breaking or cracking foundations
    - Factors that can affect the moisture content are climate, vegetation, topography, and drainage.
  - *Frost-susceptible Soils* – Freezing temperature of a long period of time can produce a great deal of expansion in silty soil.
    - Silt soils that expand when frozen are called frost-susceptible soils
    - When they freeze, they tend to heave or rise, causing cracks in foundations also
-

# Effects of Subsidence and Soil Volume Change

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# Effects of Subsidence and Soil Volume Change

- *Effects of Subsidence and Soil Volume Change*
  - *Both karst formation and soil expansion and contraction cause significant economic damage each year.*
  - *Karst regions* are home to a host of problems such as sinkhole formation, groundwater pollution, and variable water supply
  - *Heaving in expansive and frost-susceptible soils* often damage highways, building, and other structures
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# Effects of Subsidence and Soil Volume Change

- *Sinkhole Formation*
    - Cause damage to highways, homes, sewage facilities and other structures
  - *Groundwater Conditions*
    - Karst development creates a geologic environment in which groundwater is intensively used by humans and wildlife and easily polluted
  - *Damage Caused by Melting Permafrost*
    - Thawing of the permafrost has caused roads to cave in, airport runways to fracture and so on
  - *Coastal Flooding and loss of Wetlands*
    - Flooding of coastal areas and destruction of wetlands are two major effects of subsidence in marine deltas and bays
  - *Damage caused by Soil Volume Change*
    - Expansive and frost-susceptible soils cause significant environmental problems
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# Linkages Between Subsidence, Soil Volume Change, and Other Natural Hazards

- As I mentioned before, subsidence can be a side effect of earthquakes, volcanoes, and climate change
  - But, subsidence can cause other natural hazards.
  - Some of these linkages are:
    - Subsidence and flooding
    - Soil expansion and contraction are tied to increased rates of mass wasting
    - Rapid subsidence in areas where overpumping of ground water, flooding can be expected
    - On sloping land surfaces, frost heaving and shrinking and swelling of clay interact with mass wasting, such as creep or uneven land surface
    - Subsidence has direct linkages to climate change
    - As we look around, subsidence is linked to many natural hazards
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# Natural Service Functions of Subsidence and Soil Volume Change

- Although, *subsidence and soil volume change cause many environmental and economic problems*, there are also ***benefits*** from these processes. These are:
    - ***Water supply***: karst regions contain the world's most abundant groundwater supply thus providing a critical world resource. About 25% of the world's population either lives on or gets its drinking water from karst formations.
    - ***Aesthetic and Scientific Resources***: rolling hills, extensive cave systems, and beautiful formations of tower karst are among the aesthetic resources found in karst areas. Karst regions also provide scientists with a natural laboratory in which to study the record of climate change contained in cave formations
    - ***Unique Ecosystems***: caves are home to rare creatures especially adapted to live in the karst environment. Karst-dependent species known as troglobites have evolved to live in the total darkness of caves. Karst areas generally support a diverse cross section of species: preserving these areas, and hence these organisms for the future
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# TROGLOBITES

Deep in the Dark Zone...



Copepod



Harvestman



Crayfish



Cave Salamander



Blind Cave Centipede



Cave Cricket



Blind Millipede

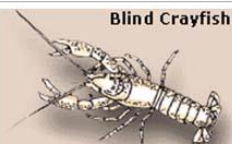


Cave Fish

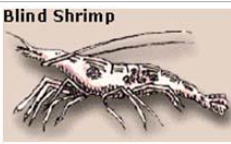


Deep-Cave Spider

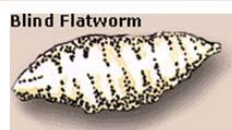
Troglobites are creatures that never see daylight, they are often blind, and white or pale pink in color.



Blind Crayfish



Blind Shrimp



Blind Flatworm



Blind Millipede



Copepod



Blind Texas Salamander



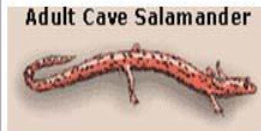
Camel Backed Cave Cricket



Harvestman ("Daddy Longlegs")



Blind Cave Beetle



Adult Cave Salamander



# Human Interaction with Subsidence and Soil Volume Change

- As we discussed, *subsidence can both cause problems and provide benefits*. When humans live in areas underlain with karst, compacting sediment and soil, permafrost, and expansive or frost-susceptible soil, previously existing problems are exacerbated and new problems arise. Humans contribute to these problem by:
    - ***Withdrawing Subsurface Fluids***: oil associated with natural gas and water, groundwater and mixtures of steam and water for geothermal power cause subsidence
    - ***Underground Mining***: Serious subsidence events have been associated with underground mining of coal and salt.
    - ***Melting Permafrost***: Humans contribute too the thawing of permafrost through global warming and poor building practices
    - ***Restricting Deltaic Sedimentation***: Marine deltas require continual addition of sediment to remain at or above sea level
    - ***Altering Surface Drainage***: Humans have altered surface drainage for agriculture and settlement for centuries, adding or subtracting water from the soil
    - ***Poor Landscaping Practices***: The shrinking and swelling of expansive soils are amplified by poor landscaping practices
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# Minimizing Subsidence and Soil Volume Change

- How can people understand and minimize the hazards related to subsidence and soil volume change. These steps will help people to understand and to minimize the effects:
    - ***Artificial Fluid Withdrawal***: the problems with subsidence when it comes to either underground mining of solid bedrock or the depletion of groundwater can be helped by more regulations on these activities. This has been tried, with little success
    - ***Regulating mining***: There are now laws in place around the world regulating subsurface mining, but there is still worry about old mines, which could still collapse
    - ***Prevention of Damage from Thawing Permafrost***: There needs to be better education about the fact that permafrost will melt if precautions are not taking when building upon it.
    - ***Reducing Damage from Deltaic Subsidence***: In areas of deltas where people live, levees and pumps must be used to stabilize the surface, but in undeveloped areas, levees should be breached to revitalize the water supply to the deltas and allow the deltas to begin to grow again.
    - ***Managing Drainage of Organic and Collapsible Soils***: By restoring proper water management of existing drainage to marshes and swamps, future subsidence can be minimized. For collapsible soils, it is especially important to limit irrigation and modify the land surface so that water doesn't pond near buildings
    - ***Prevention of Damage from Expansive Soils***: Proper design of subsurface drains, rain gutters, and reinforce foundations can minimize the damage that expansive soil can do.
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# Perception of and Adjustment to Subsidence and Soil Volume Change

- *Perception of Subsidence and Soil Volume Change:*
    - Because subsidence, expansion, and contraction of soil are natural hazards that don't get a lot of press, few people are really concerned about them. But those who are directly affected by these occurrences, understand the hazards.
  - *Adjustment to Subsidence and Soil Volume Change:*
    - The best way too adjust to these hazards is to avoid building in areas prone to these hazards. That is not always possible, but if high risk areas are identified, prohibited, or limited to use, the hazards could be limited. Unfortunately, it is often hard to predict where and when one of the occurrences may happen.
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# Perception of and Adjustment to Subsidence and Soil Volume Change

- These are some ways we can investigate the geology to help understand where these hazards may exist.
    - *Geologic and Soil Mapping*: Detailed geologic and soil maps can be made to identify the hazards present
    - *Surface Features*: In areas underlain by limestone, surface features such as cracking of the land surface should be noted. These may note the collapse of a sinkhole is imminent
    - *Subsurface Surveys*: when planning to build, there should be a subsurface exploration made with a ground penetrating radar and boreholes drilled to examine the geological structure. This will allow for the proper foundations to be designed.
-